

§ 195.3

Petroleum product means flammable, toxic, or corrosive products obtained from distilling and processing of crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, blend stocks and other miscellaneous hydrocarbon compounds.

Pipe or line pipe means a tube, usually cylindrical, through which a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide flows from one point to another.

Pipeline or pipeline system means all parts of a pipeline facility through which a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide moves in transportation, including, but not limited to, line pipe, valves, and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units, metering and delivery stations and fabricated assemblies therein, and breakout tanks.

Pipeline facility means new and existing pipe, rights-of-way and any equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of hazardous liquids or carbon dioxide.

Production facility means piping or equipment used in the production, extraction, recovery, lifting, stabilization, separation or treating of petroleum or carbon dioxide, or associated storage or measurement. (To be a production facility under this definition, piping or equipment must be used in the process of extracting petroleum or carbon dioxide from the ground or from facilities where CO₂ is produced, and preparing it for transportation by pipeline. This includes piping between treatment plants which extract carbon dioxide, and facilities utilized for the injection of carbon dioxide for recovery operations.)

Rural area means outside the limits of any incorporated or unincorporated city, town, village, or any other designated residential or commercial area such as a subdivision, a business or shopping center, or community development.

Specified minimum yield strength means the minimum yield strength, expressed in p.s.i. (kPa) gage, prescribed by the specification under which the material is purchased from the manufacturer.

Stress level means the level of tangential or hoop stress, usually expressed as

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a percentage of specified minimum yield strength.

Surge pressure means pressure produced by a change in velocity of the moving stream that results from shutting down a pump station or pumping unit, closure of a valve, or any other blockage of the moving stream.

Toxic product means “poisonous material” as defined by §173.132 Class 6, Division 6.1–Definitions of this chapter.

Unusually Sensitive Area (USA) means a drinking water or ecological resource area that is unusually sensitive to environmental damage from a hazardous liquid pipeline release, as identified under §195.6.

[Amdt. 195–22, 46 FR 38360, July 27, 1981; 47 FR 32721, July 29, 1982, as amended by Amdt. 195–33, 50 FR 15898, Apr. 23, 1985; 50 FR 38660, Sept. 24, 1985; Amdt. 195–36, 51 FR 15007, Apr. 22, 1986; Amdt. 195–45, 56 FR 26925, June 12, 1991; Amdt. 195–47, 56 FR 63771, Dec. 5, 1991; Amdt. 195–50, 59 FR 17281, Apr. 12, 1994; Amdt. 195–52, 59 FR 33395, 33396, June 28, 1994; Amdt. 195–53, 59 FR 35471, July 12, 1994; Amdt. 195–59, 62 FR 61695, Nov. 19, 1997; Amdt. 195–62, 63 FR 36376, July 6, 1998; Amdt. 195–63, 63 FR 37506, July 13, 1998; Amdt. 195–69, 65 FR 54444, Sept. 8, 2000; Amdt. 195–71, 65 FR 80544, Dec. 21, 2000; 68 FR 11749, Mar. 12, 2003; Amdt. 195–81, 69 FR 32896, June 14, 2004; Amdt. 195–82, 69 FR 48406, Aug. 10, 2004; 70 FR 11140, Mar. 8, 2005]

§ 195.3 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Any document or portion thereof incorporated by reference in this part is included in this part as though it were printed in full. When only a portion of a document is referenced, then this part incorporates only that referenced portion of the document and the remainder is not incorporated. Applicable editions are listed in paragraph (c) of this section in parentheses following the title of the referenced material. Earlier editions listed in previous editions of this section may be used for components manufactured, designed, or installed in accordance with those earlier editions at the time they were listed. The user must refer to the appropriate previous edition of 49 CFR for a listing of the earlier editions.

(b) All incorporated materials are available for inspection in the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW.,

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Washington, DC, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030 or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html. These materials have been approved for incorporation by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. In addition, materials incorporated by reference are available as follows:

1. Pipeline Research Council International, Inc. (PRCI), c/o Technical Toolboxes, 3801 Kirby Drive, Suite 520, Houston, TX 77098.
2. American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005.

3. ASME International (ASME), Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

4. Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. (MSS), 127 Park Street, NE., Vienna, VA 22180.

5. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.

6. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

7. NACE International, 1440 South Creek Drive, Houston, TX 77084.

(c) The full titles of publications incorporated by reference wholly or partially in this part are as follows. Numbers in parentheses indicate applicable editions:

Source and name of referenced material	49 CFR reference
A. Pipeline Research Council International, Inc. (PRCI):	
(1) AGA Pipeline Research Committee, Project PR-3-805, "A Modified Criterion for Evaluating the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipe," (December 22, 1989). The RSTRENG program may be used for calculating remaining strength.	§ 195.452(h)(4)(B).
B. American Petroleum Institute (API):	
(1) API Specification 5L "Specification for Line Pipe," (43rd edition and errata, 2004).	§§ 195.106(b)(1)(i); 195.106(e).
(2) API Specification 6D "Pipeline Valves" (22nd edition, January 2002)	§ 195.116(d).
(3) API Specification 12F "Specification for Shop Welded Tanks for Storage of Production Liquids," (11th edition, 1994).	§§ 195.132(b)(1); 195.205(b)(2); 195.264(b)(1); 195.264(e)(1); 195.307(a); 195.565; 195.579(d).
(4) API 510 "Pressure Vessel Inspection Code: Maintenance Inspection, Rating, Repair, and Alteration," (8th edition, 1997 including Addenda 1 through 4).	§§ 195.205(b)(3); 195.432(c).
(5) API 620 "Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks," (10th edition, 2002 including Addendum 1).	§§ 195.132(b)(2); 195.205(b)(2); 195.264(b)(1); 195.264(e)(3); 195.307(b).
(6) API 650 "Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage," (10th edition, 1998 including Addenda 1-3).	§§ 195.132(b)(3); 195.205(b)(1); 195.264(b)(1); 195.264(e)(2); 195.307; 195.307(d); 195.565; 195.579(d).
(7) API Recommended Practice 651 "Cathodic Protection of Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks," (2nd edition, December 1997).	§§ 195.565; 195.579(d).
(8) API Recommended Practice 652 "Lining of Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Bottoms," (2nd edition, December 1997).	§ 195.579(d).
(9) API 653 "Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction," (3rd edition, 2001 including Addendum 1, 2003).	§§ 195.205(b)(1); 195.432(b).
(10) API 1104 "Welding of Pipelines and Related Facilities," (19th edition, 1999 including October 31, 2001 errata).	§§ 195.222; 195.228(b); 195.214(a).
(11) API 1130 "Computational Pipeline Monitoring for Liquid Pipelines," (2nd edition, 2002).	§§ 195.134; 195.444.
(12) API 2000 "Venting Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Storage Tanks," (5th edition, April 1998).	§§ 195.264(e)(2); 195.264(e)(3).
(13) API Recommended Practice 2003 "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents," (6th edition, 1998).	§ 195.405(a).
(14) API 2026 "Safe Access/Egress Involving Floating Roofs of Storage Tanks in Petroleum Service," (2nd edition, 1998).	§ 195.405(b).
(15) API Recommended Practice 2350 "Overfill Protection for Storage Tanks In Petroleum Facilities," (2nd edition, 1996).	§ 195.428.
(16) API 2510 "Design and Construction of LPG Installations," (8th edition, 2001).	§§ 195.132(b)(3); 195.205(b)(3); 195.264(b)(2); 195.264(e)(4); 195.307(e); 195.428(c); 195.432(c).
(17) API Recommended Practice 1162 "Public Awareness Programs for Pipeline Operators," (1st edition, December 2003).	§§ 195.440(a); 195.440(b); 195.440(c).
C. ASME International (ASME):	
(1) ASME B16.9-2003 (February 2004) "Factory-Made Wrought Steel Butt Welding Fittings".	§ 195.118(a).

Source and name of referenced material	49 CFR reference
(2) ASME B31.4–2002 (October 2002) “Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbons and Other Liquids”.	§ 195.452(h)(4)(i).
(3) ASME B31G–1991 (Reaffirmed; 2004) “Manual for Determining the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipelines”.	§§ 195.452(h)(4)(i)(B); 195.452(h)(4)(iii)(D).
(4) ASME B31.8–2003 (February 2004) “Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems”.	§§ 195.5(a)(1)(i); 195.406(a)(1)(i).
(5) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1 “Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels,” (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§§ 195.124; 195.307(e).
(6) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 2 “Rules for Construction for Pressure Vessels—Alternative Rules,” (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§ 195.307(e).
(7) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX “Welding and Brazing Qualifications,” (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§ 195.222.
D. Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. (MSS):	
(1) MSS SP–75–2004 “Specification for High Test Wrought Butt Welding Fittings”.	§ 195.118(a).
(2) [Reserved]	
E. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):	
(1) ASTM A53/A53M–04a (2004) “Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated Welded and Seamless”.	§ 195.106(e).
(2) ASTM A106/A106M–04b (2004) “Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service”.	§ 195.106(e).
(3) ASTM A333/A333M–05 “Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service”.	§ 195.106(e).
(4) ASTM A381–96 (Reapproved 2001) “Standard Specification for Metal-Arc-Welded Steel Pipe for Use With High-Pressure Transmission Systems”.	§ 195.106(e).
(5) ASTM A671–04 (2004) “Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for Atmospheric and Lower Temperatures”.	§ 195.106(e).
(6) ASTM A672–96 (Reapproved 2001) “Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Service at Moderate Temperatures”.	§ 195.106(e).
(7) ASTM A691–98 (Reapproved 2002) “Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Pipe Electric-Fusion-Welded for High-Pressure Service at High Temperatures”.	§ 195.106(e).
F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):	
(1) NFPA 30 (2003) “Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code”	§ 195.264(b)(1).
(2) [Reserved]	
G. NACE International (NACE):	
(1) NACE Standard RP0169–2002 “Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems”.	§§ 195.571; 195.573.
(2) NACE Standard RP0502–2002 “Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology”.	§ 195.588.

[Amdt. 195–22, 46 FR 38360, July 27, 1981; 47 FR 32721, July 29, 1982, as amended by Amdt. 195–32, 49 FR 36860, Sept. 20, 1984; 58 FR 14523, Mar. 18, 1993; Amdt. 195–52, 59 FR 33396, June 28, 1994; Amdt. 195–56, 61 FR 26123, May 24, 1996; 61 FR 36826, July 15, 1996; Amdt. 195–61, 63 FR 7723, Feb. 17, 1998; Amdt. 195–62, 63 FR 36376, July 6, 1998; Amdt. 195–66, 64 FR 15934, Apr. 2, 1999; 65 FR 4770, Feb. 1, 2000; Amdt. 195–73, 66 FR 67004, Dec. 27, 2001; 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004; Amdt. 195–81, 69 FR 32896, June 14, 2004; 70 FR 11140, Mar. 8, 2005; Amdt. 195–84, 70 FR 28842, May 19, 2005; Amdt. 195–85, 70 FR 61576, Oct. 25, 2005; Amdt. 195–86, 71 FR 33409, June 9, 2006]

§ 195.4 Compatibility necessary for transportation of hazardous liquids or carbon dioxide.

No person may transport any hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide unless the hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide

is chemically compatible with both the pipeline, including all components, and any other commodity that it may come into contact with while in the pipeline.

[Amdt. 195–45, 56 FR 26925, June 12, 1991]

§ 195.5 Conversion to service subject to this part.

(a) A steel pipeline previously used in service not subject to this part qualifies for use under this part if the operator prepares and follows a written procedure to accomplish the following:

(1) The design, construction, operation, and maintenance history of the pipeline must be reviewed and, where sufficient historical records are not available, appropriate tests must be performed to determine if the pipeline